

Cancer

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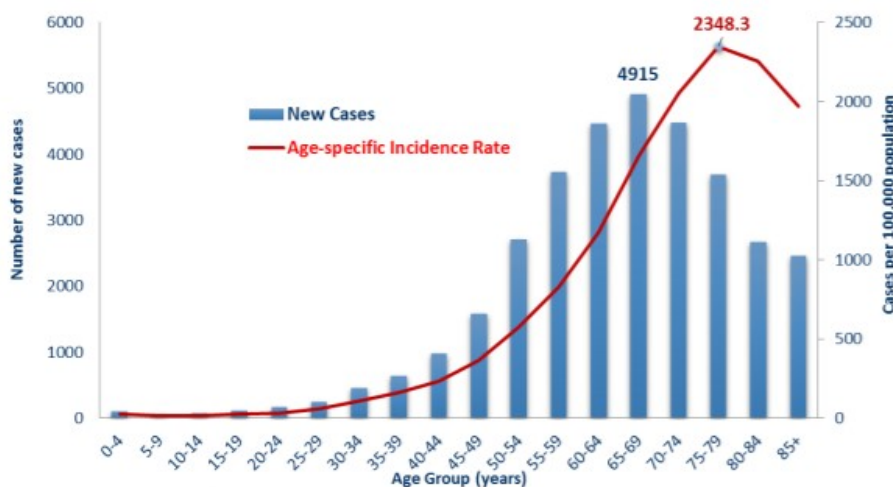
Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. Anyone can get cancer at any age; however, middle and older aged people are most likely to develop cancer. In Indiana, during 2014, 71 percent of all cancer cases occurred among people ages 55–84, including 24 percent among people ages 55–64, 28 percent among people ages 65–74, and 19 percent among people ages 75–84 [See Figure 1].

Indiana's age-adjusted cancer incidence rate, according to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, from 2009 to 2013, was 456.2 per 100,000 people. This was not significantly different from the national rate of 456.6 per 100,000 people [See Table 1].

Fast Facts

- About 2.4 million Indiana residents, or two out of every five people now living in Indiana, will eventually develop cancer. ¹
- Although rare, cancer is the second leading cause of death, following deaths from accidents among children ages one to 14. ¹ (39 deaths during 2016).
- \$2.01 billion was spent on the direct costs of treating Indiana residents with cancer in 2016. In 2016, the estimated indirect costs totaled \$12.33 billion. ³
- In Indiana during 2010–2014, blacks had a 3.2 percent greater incidence of cancer than whites, and more than a 20 percent higher mortality rate. ¹

Figure 1. Number and rate of new cancer diagnoses, Indiana, 2014



Data are provided for the age groups with the largest number of cases and highest rate.
Source: Indiana State Cancer Registry.

Most Common Cancers in Indiana (2010–2014)¹

- Breast cancer is the most common among women—122.8 cases per 100,000 females.
- Prostate and lung, including bronchus, cancers are the most common among men—81.6 and 83.0 cases per 100,000 males.
- Lung, including bronchus, and colon can-

Table 1. Incidence and death rate comparisons between Indiana and the United States by sex and race, 2009–2013^{*}

	Incidence rate per 100,000 people (2009–2013)			Mortality rate per 100,000 people (2009–2013)		
	Indiana	United States	Difference (%)	Indiana	United States	Difference (%)
Total	456.2	456.6	-0.09	185.2†	168.5	9.91
Males	503.2†	511.5	-1.62	228.0†	204.0	11.8
Females	425.9†	418.2	1.84	155.3†	143.4	8.30
Whites	453.8†	457.3	-0.77	184.0†	168.4	9.3
African Americans	462.6	466.9	-0.92	221.4†	197.9	11.9

^{*}Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 people.

[†]Indiana rate is significantly different ($P < .05$) than the U.S. rate.

Source: United States Cancer Statistics: 1999 - 2013 Incidence and Mortality, WONDER Online Database. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; 2016. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cancer.html> on Mar 16, 2017

Cancer Screening

- Many cancers can be prevented or identified at an early stage, when treatment is more effective, if people obtain early detection screenings.
- In Indiana during 2014⁴:
 - 78 percent of women ages 21 to 65 had a Pap test during the past three years (cervical cancer).
 - 72.4 percent of women ages 50 to 74 had a mammogram during the past two years (breast cancer).
 - 61.6 percent of people ages 50 and older met the United States Preventive Services Task Force recommendations for colorectal cancer screening (fecal occult blood test, sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy).

Survivorship

- Due to advances in treatment and earlier screenings, more people are living after a cancer diagnosis. The American Cancer Society (ACS) defines a cancer survivor as any person who has been diagnosed with cancer, from the time of diagnosis through the balance of life.
- According to the Indiana State Cancer Registry, there were 298,425 cancer survivors in Indiana at the end of 2015.
- The four highest-burden cancers in the state (breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate) account for approximately 54 percent of these survivors.
- The overall five-year relative survival rate for all cancers diagnosed during 2005-2014 was 60.8 percent. Over the past three decades, the five-year survival rate for all cancers has increased 20 percent for whites and 24 percent for African Americans. 1 Improvement in survival is a result of earlier diagnosis of certain cancers, and

Get Involved

- The ICC is a statewide network of over 100 agencies, including Indiana Department of Health.
- Help reduce the cancer burden in Indiana through the development, implementation, and evaluation of a comprehensive plan that addresses cancer across the continuum from prevention through end of life.
- Become a member at <https://indianacancer.org/>

References

1. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2017. Atlanta. American Cancer Society, 2017. Accessed on March 15, 2017 at <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancerorg/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2017/cancer-facts-and-figures-2017.pdf>.
2. Indiana Cancer Consortium, Indiana State Department of Health and the American Cancer Society Great Lakes Division; Indiana Cancer Facts and Figures 2015. April, 2015. Available at <http://indianacancer.org/indiana-cancer-facts-and-figures-2015/>. Updated cancer statistics are available online from the Indiana State Cancer Registry Statistics Report Generator at <http://www.in.gov/isdh/24360.htm>.
3. Devol R, Bedroussian, A. An Unhealthy America: The Economic Burden of Chronic Disease. Santa Monica, CA: Milken Institute; 2007.
4. Indiana State Department of Health, Data Analysis Team. (2015). Indiana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2014.